

II - SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five Permanent Members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the Security Council in 2002 was composed of Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Guinea, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Singapore, and Syria. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 14 years.

Year	Meetings	Resolutions Considered	Resolutions Adopted	U.S. Vetoes	Presidential Statements
2002	238	70	68	2	42
2001	192	54	52	2	39
2000	167	52	50	0	41
1999	124	67	65	0	34
1998	116	73	73	0	38
1997	117	57	54	2	57
1996	114	59	57	1	49
1995	130	67	66	1	63
1994	160	78	77	0	82
1993	171	95	93	0	88
1992	129	74	74	0	94
1991	53	42	42	0	21
1990	69	40	37	2	14
1989	69	25	20	5	17
1988	55	26	20	6	8

In 2002, the Security Council considered 70 draft resolutions and adopted 68, including two adopted by acclamation. The United States was the only permanent member of the Council to exercise its veto, this year vetoing two draft resolutions. The Council was again heavily engaged in the international community's efforts to resolve conflicts and in giving direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Much of the Council's attention was focused on: Africa (23 resolutions), the Middle East (nine resolutions, including one that was vetoed), Afghanistan (six resolutions), international terrorism (five resolutions), Iraq (five resolutions) and International Courts/Tribunals (four resolutions). The Council also adopted resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina (one was vetoed), Croatia, Cyprus, East Timor (including one recommending that East Timor become a member of the United Nations), Georgia, and Switzerland (recommending that Switzerland become a member of the United Nations).

Each Council resolution is described below.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally addressed by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are organized alphabetically by topic and then chronologically for each topic. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, results (Yes–No–Abstain) with the U.S. vote indicated, and a summary description. (If a member was absent during a vote, that absence is indicated.) The descriptions include relevant excerpts from the resolution language and “Security Council” is the subject of the verbs. [For the full text of the resolutions, see Internet site <http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2002/sc2002.htm>.] Additional background, including the U.S. position at the time the resolution was adopted, follows the description. The United States agreed with most resolutions as adopted.

AFGHANISTAN

S/Res/1388 January 15 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of paragraphs four (a) and (b) of Resolution 1267 (1999) [a resolution which imposed sanctions on the Taliban leadership for harboring Usama bin Laden] do not apply to Ariana Afghan Airlines aircraft or Ariana Afghan Airlines funds and other financial resources; decides to terminate the measure provided for by paragraph eight (b) of Resolution 1333 (2000) [a resolution which demanded that the Taliban comply with Resolution 1267 and cease providing sanctuary and training for international terrorists and imposed financial sanctions targeting Taliban leadership].

After U.S. Operation Enduring Freedom defeated and dislodged the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, Ariana, the country’s national airline, returned to friendly hands. Consequently, provisions from Resolution 1267 (1999), which denied landing rights to Ariana while it was under Taliban control, and Resolution 1333 (2000), which closed Ariana offices, were no longer relevant. Resolution 1388 terminated those measures, modifying the UN sanctions regime on the Taliban and Al–Qaida, which reflected the Council’s recognition of the dramatic changes in Afghanistan in the preceding weeks. Although the United States introduced the draft resolution, the resolution was adopted as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

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S/Res/1401

March 28

15(US)–0–0

Endorses the establishment, for an initial period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution, of a UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), with the mandate and structure laid out in the report of the Secretary-General of March 18, 2002; calls upon all Afghan parties to cooperate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate; stresses that the provision of focused recovery and reconstruction assistance can greatly assist in the implementation of the Bonn Agreement and, to this end, urges bilateral and multilateral donors, in particular through the Afghanistan Support Group and the Implementation Group, to coordinate very closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Afghan Interim Administration, and its successors. Reaffirms its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and endorses his full authority over the planning and conduct of all UN activities in Afghanistan. Stresses also that while humanitarian assistance should be provided wherever there is a need, recovery or reconstruction assistance ought to be provided, through the Afghan Interim Administration and its successors, and implemented effectively where local authorities contribute to the maintenance of a secure environment and demonstrate respect for human rights.

The United States supported the establishment of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. The resolution recognized the important role of the United Nations in fostering Afghanistan's recovery and reconstruction through the implementation of the Bonn Agreement. This agreement, signed in December 2001 and endorsed by the Security Council in Resolution 1383 (2001), sets out provisional arrangements for governance and administration in Afghanistan pending the establishment of permanent institutions.

S/Res/1413

May 23

15(US)–0–0

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), in consultation with the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) and its successors established by the Bonn Agreement, the Security Council, acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the authorization, for a period of six months beyond June 20, 2002, of the ISAF; authorizes the member states participating in the ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate; calls upon member states to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to the ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund.

The United States supported the establishment of the ISAF in December 2001, as called for in Resolution 1386. ISAF was authorized to assist the AIA in maintaining security in Kabul and the surrounding areas in order that the AIA and UN and other international personnel could operate in a secure envi-

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ronment. The United States drafted this resolution, which extended the ISAF mandate for six months and called for member states to make contributions to the ISAF Trust Fund. The resolution was adopted as a Presidential text, meaning that all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

S/Res/1419

June 26

15(US)–0–0

Welcomes the successful and peaceful holding, from June 11 to June 19, of the Emergency Loya Jirga and notes with particular satisfaction the large participation of women, as well as the representation of all ethnic and religious communities; welcomes the election, by the Emergency Loya Jirga, of the Head of State, President Hamid Karzai, and the establishment of the Transitional Authority. Reiterates its strong support for the Transitional Authority in the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement, including the establishment of a Constitutional Commission, and in strengthening the central government, building a national army and police force, implementing demobilization/reintegration activities and improving the security situation throughout Afghanistan, combating illicit drug trafficking, ensuring respect for human rights, implementing judicial sector reform, establishing the basis for a sound economy, and reconstructing productive capacity and infrastructure; calls on all Afghan groups, in this regard, to cooperate fully with the Transitional Authority in order to complete the process according to the Bonn Agreement and implement the Loya Jirga's decisions.

Commends the role of the UN system in support of efforts by the Afghans, reiterates its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, and the staff of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and reaffirms its endorsement of the full authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General over the planning and conduct of all UN activities in Afghanistan; commends also the contribution of the International Security Assistance Force. Stresses once again the importance of continued international support to complete the process according to the Bonn Agreement, calls upon donor countries that pledged financial aid at the Tokyo conference to fulfill their commitments promptly and calls upon all member states to support the Transitional Authority; calls for significantly greater and more rapid international assistance to the vast number of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons to facilitate their orderly return and effective reintegration into society; calls upon all Afghan groups to support full and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations.

The United States favored adoption of this resolution aimed at backing efforts by the Transitional Authority to fully implement the Bonn Agreement, including the Loya Jirga's election of President Hamid Karzai. The Bonn Agreement spelled out the functions of the interim and transitional authorities and described the UN role in assisting the new government. Although the permanent members of the Security Council drafted the resolution, it was adopted

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as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

S/Res/1444 November 27 15(US)–0–0

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), in consultation with the Afghan Transitional Authority and its successors established by the Bonn Agreement, the Security Council, acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the authorization, for a period of one year beyond December 20, 2002, of the ISAF; authorizes the member states participating in the ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate; calls upon member states to contribute personnel, equipment, and other resources to the ISAF, and to make contributions to the Trust Fund.

The United States supported this further, one-year extension of the ISAF mandate.

S/Res/1453 December 24 15(US)–0–0

Welcomes and endorses the Kabul Declaration on Good–Neighborly Relations signed by the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan and the Governments of China, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, the states neighboring Afghanistan, in Kabul on December 22, 2002; calls on all states to respect the Declaration and to support the implementation of its provisions.

The United States and the rest of the Council recognized this further step toward Afghanistan's becoming a full member of the international community. The pledge to respect Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity coincided with the one-year anniversary of the establishment of a representative Afghan government. The United States strongly supported the Afghan government's efforts to establish its authority and good governance throughout the country and to secure the commitment of both neighboring states and local leaders toward this goal.

ANGOLA

S/Res/1404 April 18 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for a further period of six months, ending on October 19, 2002; requests the monitoring mechanism to provide the Committee, established pursuant to Resolution 864 (1993), within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, with a detailed action plan for its future work, in

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particular, but not exclusively, on the financial reserves and on the measures concerning the trade in diamonds and in arms against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA); calls upon all states to cooperate in full with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate.

The United States supported the six-month extension of the monitoring mechanism, which oversees sanctions imposed on UNITA with regard to illicit trade in diamonds and arms.

S/Res/1412 May 17 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the measures imposed by paragraphs four (a) and (b) of Resolution 1127 (1997) are suspended for a period of ninety days from the date of adoption of this resolution; decides that prior to the end of this period the Council will decide whether to extend the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph one of this resolution, taking into account all available information, including from the Government of Angola, on the continuing progress of the process of national reconciliation in Angola.

In Resolution 1127 (1997), the Security Council imposed travel sanctions on members of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). On April 4, 2002, the Government of Angola and UNITA signed agreements under the Lusaka Protocol ending hostilities between them. In light of those agreements, the Security Council adopted this resolution as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors. Under this resolution, the Council suspended for 90 days the sanctions imposed under Resolution 1127. It left open the option of extending the suspension, depending on continuing progress in achieving a national reconciliation.

S/Res/1432 August 15 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to suspend the measures imposed by paragraphs four (a) and (b) of Resolution 1127 (1997) for an additional period of ninety days from the date of adoption of this resolution, with a view to further encouraging the peace process and national reconciliation in Angola; decides that prior to the end of this period, the Security Council may consider reviewing the measures referred to in paragraph one of this resolution, taking into account all available information, including from the Government of Angola, on the implementation of the peace accords.

The United States supported this resolution, which welcomed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's (UNITA) efforts to integrate itself into the democratic political process of Angola, in particular by demobi-

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lizing UNITA's soldiers and by disbanding its military wing. The resolution extended the suspension of travel sanctions for a further 90 days.

S/Res/1433 August 15 15(US)–0–0

Authorizes the establishment of, as a follow-on mission to the UN Office in Angola, the UN Mission in Angola (UNMA) for a period of six months until February 15, 2003, to pursue the objectives and perform the tasks recommended by the Secretary-General in his report and reflected in paragraph three of this resolution, and expresses its intention in determining whether to extend, adjust, or curtail this mission, to take into account the recommendations of the Secretary-General based on his Special Representative's assessment of progress in completing the Lusaka Protocol. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council when his Special Representative confirms that the Joint Commission has determined that all remaining tasks under the Lusaka Protocol have been completed, and to provide an interim report to enable a three-month review of the work of UNMA by the Security Council.

The United States fully supported this resolution, having introduced it on behalf of the Angola Troika—the United States, Portugal, and Russia.

S/Res/1439 October 18 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for a further period of two months, ending on December 19, 2002, subject to review by the Council; requests the monitoring mechanism to provide the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 864 (1993) with an action plan for its future work; calls upon all states to cooperate fully with the monitoring mechanism. Decides that the provisions of paragraphs four (a) and (b) of Resolution 1127 (1997) shall cease to have effect on November 14, 2002, following the expiration of the suspension of the measures as set out in paragraph one of Resolution 1432 (2002); decides to review, with a view to the possible lifting of, all the measures in Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997), and 1173 (1998) by November 19, 2002, taking into account all available information, including from the Government of Angola and all other parties involved, on the implementation of the peace accords.

The United States cosponsored this resolution, which called for a further two-month extension of the sanctions monitoring mechanism and a review, within 30 days, of the sanctions. This review was to take into account progress in the peace process in making a determination as to whether to lift sanctions.

S/Res/1448

December 9

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: expresses its intention to give full consideration to the additional report of the monitoring mechanism established pursuant to Resolution 1295 (2000); decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 19 of Resolution 864 (1993), paragraphs four (c) and (d) of Resolution 1127 (1997), and paragraphs 11 and 12 of Resolution 1173 (1998) shall cease to have effect from the date of adoption of this resolution; decides further to dissolve the Committee established by paragraph 22 of Resolution 864 (1993) with immediate effect. Decides to request that the Secretary-General close the UN Trust Fund established pursuant to paragraph 11 of Resolution 1237 (1999) and to make the necessary arrangements to reimburse, on a proportionate basis and in accordance with relevant financial procedures, those member states who provided voluntary contributions to the UN Trust Fund.

The United States supported this resolution, which effectively lifted sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

S/Res/1396

March 5

15(US)–0–0

Welcomes and agrees to the designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) on February 28, 2002 of Lord Ashdown as High Representative; reaffirms the importance it attaches to the role of the High Representative in pursuing the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies; reaffirms also the final authority of the High Representative regarding the interpretation of Annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement. Welcomes the acceptance by the Steering Board of the PIC on February 28, 2002 of the offer made by the European Union (EU) to provide an EU Police Mission (EUPM), from January 1, 2003, to follow the end of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina's (UNMIBH) mandate, as part of a coordinated rule of law program, and the EU's intention to also invite non-EU member states to participate in the EUPM.

The Security Council set up the UN International Police Task Force and a UN Civil Affairs Office in 1995 through Resolution 1035. These entities were brought together as UNMIBH, which was created to help implement the Dayton Peace Agreement. On December 31, 2002, UNMIBH will complete its mandate and the EUPM will assume international police monitoring duties in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The United States looks forward to the successful transfer of this core UN mission.

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S/Res/1418

June 21

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of its Resolution 1357 (2001), reaffirming the Dayton Peace Agreement of 1995 and extending the mandate of the UN Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), shall continue in force until June 30, 2002.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was scheduled to come into force on July 1, 2002. The United States had serious concerns about U.S. peacekeepers, including those deployed as part of UNMIBH, coming under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Therefore, the United States agreed to this resolution, which provided for a technical rollover of UNMIBH's mandate while the Council continued to discuss U.S. concerns.

Not Adopted

June 30

13–1(US)–1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: reaffirms support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Agreement; emphasizes its full support for the continued role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies; authorizes the member states to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) as established in accordance with its Resolution 1088 (1996); authorizes member states to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defense of SFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack. Reaffirming the legal basis in the UN Charter on which the International Police Task Force (IPTF) was given its mandate in Resolution 1035 (1995), decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which includes the IPTF, for an additional period terminating on December 31, 2002; urges member states to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel to the IPTF; welcomes the decision of the European Union (EU) to send a Police Mission (EUPM) to Bosnia and Herzegovina from January 1, 2003, as well as the close coordination between the EU, UNMIBH, and the High Representative to ensure a seamless transition and the invitation of the EU to non-EU member states to participate in the EUPM.

The United States vetoed this resolution extending the mandate of UNMIBH for six months because the Council failed to address long-expressed U.S. concerns over risks to U.S. peacekeepers from the International Criminal Court, which was due to enter into force on July 1. The United States could not allow its peacekeepers to be subject to the extra-national legal jurisdiction of the Court. At the same time, the United States stressed that its veto did not indicate any lack of support for Bosnia, the Balkans, or peacekeeping personnel. Bulgaria abstained on this vote.

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S/Res/1420 June 30 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of its Resolution 1357 (2001) shall continue in force until July 3, 2002.

The United States agreed to this resolution which authorized a further technical rollover of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina's (UNMIBH) mandate.

S/Res/1421 July 3 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of its Resolution 1357 (2001) shall continue in force until July 15, 2002.

The United States agreed to a further technical rollover of the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina's (UNMIBH) mandate in this resolution, while the Council continued to discuss U.S. concerns with respect to the International Criminal Court.

S/Res/1423 July 12 15(US)–0–0

With the adoption of Resolution 1422 on July 12, 2002, which resolved questions related to the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction, the United States agreed to support this reaffirmation of the Dayton Peace Agreement of November 1995 and the extension of UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina's (UNMIBH) mandate for six months. The text is the same language as the June 30 draft resolution, which was vetoed by the United States. (See discussion of Resolution 1422 under International Criminal Court.)

CROATIA

S/Res/1387 January 15 15(US)–0–0

Authorizes the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until July 15, 2002; reiterates its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the UN designated zones, to cooperate fully with the UN military observers, and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement; encourages the parties to consider all confidence-building measures that could help facilitate a solution to the disputed issue of Prevlaka; requests the UN military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in Resolution 1088 (1996) of December 12, 1996 and extended by Resolution 1357 (2001) of June 21, 2001 to cooperate fully with each other.

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The United States supported this resolution, which extended for six months the mandate of UNMOP, a group of 28 military observers monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula. UNMOP's mission was to assist Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in implementing their agreement to demilitarize the area.

S/Res/1424 July 12 15(US)–0–0

Authorizes the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until October 15, 2002; reiterates its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the UN designated zones, to cooperate fully with the UN military observers, and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement; welcomes continuing progress in the normalization of relations between the Governments of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the establishment of an interstate Border Commission, and urges the parties to accelerate efforts towards a negotiated settlement on the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with the Agreement on Normalization of Relations.

The United States supported this three-month extension of the mandate of UNMOP.

S/Res/1437 October 11 15(US)–0–0

Authorizes the UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, as a last extension of its mandate, until December 15, 2002; requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the termination of UNMOP's mandate on December 15, 2002 by gradually reducing the number of personnel and concentrating its activities in a way that reflects the stable and peaceful conditions in the area and the normalization of relations between the parties; welcomes continuing progress in the normalization of relations between the Governments of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the establishment of an interstate Border Commission, and urges the parties to accelerate efforts towards a negotiated settlement on the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with the Agreement on Normalization of Relations.

The United States supported this resolution, which, recognizing the development of the relationship between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the prevailing calm on the peninsula, authorized a last extension of UNMOP's mandate. It also called on the Secretary-General to prepare for the Mission's end on December 15, 2002. UNMOP's closure, marking the end of ten years of UN peacekeeping on the disputed peninsula, was a testament to its success in ensuring a safe and secure environment in the area. The completion of both UNMOP's and UNMIBH's mandates (see Resolution 1396 under Bosnia and Herzegovina) closed an important chapter in UN efforts to keep peace

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in the region. As of January 1, 2003, the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo will be the sole UN peacekeeping mission in the former Yugoslavia.

CYPRUS

S/Res/1416 June 13 15(US)–0–0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending December 15, 2002; urges the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on June 30, 2000 on the operations of the UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante of Strovolia.

The United States supported this resolution to continue UNFICYP for six months. This mission, established in March 1964 to help end violence between the island's Greek and Turkish communities, has been routinely extended. Since 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side and Greek Cypriot National Guard and Greek troops on the other.

S/Res/1442 November 25 15(US)–0–0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending June 15, 2003; urges the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on June 30, 2000 on the operations of UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovolia.

The United States supported this resolution to continue UNFICYP for a further six-month period.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

S/Res/1399 March 19 15(US)–0–0

Condemns the resumption of fighting in the Moliro pocket, and the capture of Moliro by the Congolese Rally for Democracy–Goma Faction (RCD–Goma), and stresses that this is a major violation of the ceasefire; demands that RCD–Goma troops withdraw immediately and without condition from Moliro and also demands that all parties withdraw to the defensive positions called for in the Harare disengagement sub-plans; demands also that RCD–Goma withdraw from Pweto; reminds RCD–Goma and all other parties that they must comply with their obligations with regard to the Ceasefire Agreement, the disengagement plan, and relevant resolutions of the Security Council. Stresses that no party to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement should be allowed to make

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military gains while a peace process is under way and while a peacekeeping operation is deployed. Recalls that Kisangani also has to be demilitarized. Welcomes the deployment of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in Moliro and in Pweto, and calls on all the parties to provide full cooperation to MONUC and to ensure the safety and security of MONUC personnel on the ground.

The United States joined other Council members in condemning resumed fighting and the RCD–Goma’s violation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

S/Res/1417

June 14

15(US)–0–0

Decides to extend the mandate of UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until June 30, 2003; supports MONUC’s role in disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration (DDRRR), welcomes its deployment to Kisangani and Kindu; stresses that the reduction in the number of foreign forces in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) is encouraging, demands the total and expeditious withdrawal of all foreign forces, and reiterates that all parties must transmit to MONUC, in accordance with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and Security Council resolutions, the plans and timetables for the total withdrawal of their troops from the territory of the DROC. Condemns ethnically and nationally based calls for violence and the killings and attacks against civilians and soldiers that followed the events that took place on May 13 and 14 and thereafter in Kisangani. Encourages the parties, especially the Government of the DROC and the Government of Rwanda, to address the fundamental security issues at the heart of the conflict and to explore further confidence-building measures; stresses the importance of a strong UN role in support of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and, in this respect, supports the efforts of the newly appointed Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Mustapha Niasse.

The United States supported the one-year extension of the MONUC’s mandate and joined other Council members in condemning calls for violence and attacks on civilians and soldiers. However, the United States would have preferred language in the resolution stressing the need for adequate security conditions to be established in Kisangani prior to the implementation of a police training mission.

S/Res/1445

December 4

15(US)–0–0

Welcomes the signature by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) and Rwanda of the Pretoria Agreement on July 30, 2002, as well as the signature by the DROC and Uganda of the Luanda Agreement on September 6, 2002 and welcomes also the efforts of the Republic of South Africa,

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Angola, and of the Secretary-General in facilitating the adoption of these agreements; welcomes the decision taken by all the foreign parties to withdraw fully their troops from the territory of the DROC. Underlines the need for the parties to facilitate the verification of these withdrawals, including through providing the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) detailed information on these withdrawals. Stresses the importance of further early and substantial progress on the process of voluntary disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration, and resettlement (DDRRR) throughout the country to match the progress achieved on the withdrawal of foreign forces; authorizes the expansion of MONUC to two task forces to carry out DDRRR of armed rebels in the eastern DROC; urges all parties concerned to cooperate fully with MONUC in this regard; welcomes the repatriation of ex-combatants and their dependents from Kamina, and recognizes the good will and efforts of the Governments of the DROC and Rwanda in cooperating on this issue with MONUC thus far. Welcomes the statement of September 24, 2002 of the Government of the DROC banning the activities of the Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda throughout the territory of the DROC.

Welcomes the commitment of the Government of the DROC and other Congolese parties to achieve an inclusive agreement on the political transition. Calls upon MONUC to pay special attention in carrying out its mandate to all aspects relating to gender perspective, as well as to the protection and reintegration of children; calls on all parties to pay special attention to all aspects relating to gender, and to the protection of children. Expresses its deep concern over the humanitarian situation throughout the country and in particular in the Ituri region; expresses its deep concern over the intensification of ethnically targeted violence in the Ituri region. Reiterates that no government, military force, or any other organization or individual should provide military or any other form of support to any of the groups involved in the fighting in the east of the DROC, in particular in Ituri; stresses the crucial importance of preventing the situation in the DROC from having a further destabilizing effect on the neighboring states.

The United States joined the rest of the Council in welcoming the signing of separate agreements between the DROC and Rwanda and Uganda, in July and September 2002, respectively, as well as the subsequent withdrawal of foreign troops from the DROC. In expanding MONUC's mandate, the Council was stressing the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and repatriation of armed groups as crucial next steps in implementing the parties' commitments and building peace in the Great Lakes region. The United States supported this expansion of MONUC's mandate, based on the July 30 Pretoria Agreement between the DROC and Rwanda. The United States believed that an expanded role for the mission would help facilitate an end to the conflict and assist the DROC in forming an inclusive transitional government that could lead to free and fair elections. The Pretoria Agreement and the with-

drawal of all foreign troops since then, in the U.S. view, demonstrated new resolve among the parties to move beyond conflict.

EAST TIMOR

S/Res/1392 January 31 15(US)–0–0

Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of January 17, 2002; decides to extend the current mandate of the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) until May 20, 2002.

The Security Council established UNTAET in October 1999 through Resolution 1272 and gave it overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor. UNTAET was empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice. The United States, in its continued support for a peaceful and democratic transition to independence in East Timor, fully supported this resolution extending UNTAET's mandate.

S/Res/1410 May 17 15(US)–0–0

Decides to establish, as of May 20, 2002 and for an initial period of 12 months, a UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET); decides that UNMISET's mandate shall consist of: (a) providing assistance to core administrative structures, (b) providing interim law enforcement and public security and to assist in the development of a new law enforcement agency in East Timor, the East Timor Police Service (ETPS), and (c) contributing to the maintenance of the external and internal security of East Timor; authorizes UNMISET, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to take the necessary actions, for the duration of its mandate, to fulfill its mandate, and decides to review this issue and all other aspects of UNMISET's mandate after 12 months. Decides that UNMISET will, over a period of two years, fully devolve all operational responsibilities to the East Timorese authorities as soon as is feasible, without jeopardizing stability; underlines that further UN assistance to East Timor should be coordinated with the efforts of bilateral and multilateral donors, regional mechanisms, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector organizations.

As a strong supporter of East Timor's transition to independence, the United States voted for this resolution establishing UNMISET, successor to the UN Transitional Administration. The United States informed Security Council members at the same time that U.S. opposition to the International Criminal Court would force it to seek immunity from the Court's jurisdiction for UN peacekeepers deployed to East Timor. The Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court entered into force on July 1, 2002. (See discussion of the International Criminal Court under Resolution 1422.)

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S/Res/1414

May 23

Adopted Without Vote

Having examined the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to the United Nations, recommends to the General Assembly that the Democratic Republic of East Timor be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

The United States agreed fully with the resolution. With the approval of the General Assembly on September 27, 2002, East Timor became the 191st member state of the United Nations.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

S/Res/1398

March 15

15(US)–0–0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its Resolution 1320 (2000) until September 15, 2002; expresses its satisfaction and anticipation that a final legal settlement of the border issues is about to be reached in accordance with the Algiers Agreements (the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea of December 12, 2000), and welcomes in this regard recent statements by both parties reaffirming that the upcoming border delimitation determination by the Boundary Commission is final and binding; calls on the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the further implementation of its mandate. Further emphasizes that in accordance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of June 18, 2000, the security arrangements are to remain in effect, and that, accordingly, arrangements for the separation of forces, as achieved by the Temporary Security Zone, will continue to be of key importance. Emphasizes the importance of expeditious implementation of the decision of the Boundary Commission. Calls on the parties to release and return without further delay all remaining prisoners of war and civilian internees under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the Algiers Agreements.

The Security Council established UNMEE in July 2000 through Resolution 1312. Resolution 1320 (September 2000) expanded UNMEE to include, among other things, the monitoring of cessation of hostilities and the monitoring of a temporary security zone. The United States supported this routine six-month extension of UNMEE's mandate.

S/Res/1430

August 14

15(US)–0–0

Decides to adjust the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), in order to assist the Boundary Commission in the expeditious and orderly implementation of its Delimitation Decision, to include with immedi-

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ate effect: (a) demining in key areas to support demarcation, and (b) administrative and logistical support for the Field Offices of the Boundary Commission; calls on the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate, as adjusted through this resolution. Demands that parties allow UNMEE full freedom of movement and remove restrictions and impediments to the mission's work. Calls again on the parties to release and return without further delay all remaining prisoners of war and civilian internees under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the Algiers Agreements.

The United States joined Council members in voting for this adjustment to UNMEE's mandate, including calling for demining in key areas, in order to expedite the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border.

S/Res/1434 September 6 15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its Resolution 1320 (2000) until March 15, 2003; further decides to review frequently the progress made by the parties in the implementation of their commitments pursuant to the Algiers Agreements, including through the Boundary Commission, and to review any implications for UNMEE, including with regard to the process of territorial transfers during the demarcation as outlined by the Secretary-General in his report of July 10, 2002.

The United States supported this resolution, which authorized a further six-month extension of UNMEE's mandate.

GEORGIA

S/Res/1393 January 31 15(US)-0-0

Welcomes and supports the finalization of the document on Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences Between "Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and of its letter of transmittal; recalls that the purpose of these documents is to facilitate meaningful negotiations between the parties, under UN leadership, on the status of Abkhazia; strongly urges the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to give the document and letter full and open consideration, and to engage in constructive negotiations on their substance without delay thereafter. Condemns violations of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement of May 14, 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, and demands that they cease immediately; welcomes and strongly supports, in this regard, the protocol signed by the two sides on January 17, 2002 regarding the situation in the Kodori Valley,

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calls for its full and expeditious implementation, in particular by the Georgian side, but also specifically urges the Abkhaz side to honor its undertaking not to take advantage of the withdrawal of Georgian troops; urges the parties to build on the results of the Yalta meeting on confidence-building measures in March 2001. Expresses its deep dismay at the lack of progress on the question of the refugees and internally displaced persons, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict.

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a new period terminating on July 31, 2002, and to review the mandate of UNOMIG unless the decision on extending the presence of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force is taken by February 15, 2002.

In the wake of the Georgian–Abkhaz civil war, UNOMIG was established to monitor and verify the implementation of the ceasefire and to observe the operations of the CIS peacekeeping forces. The Council regularly adopts a resolution renewing UNOMIG’s mandate. This resolution extended UNOMIG’s mandate as well as expressed support for the paper on Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competencies Between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, prepared by the UN Secretary–General’s Special Representative. While otherwise agreeing with this resolution, the United States favored a stronger expression of support for the document in order to spur negotiations on the status of Abkhazia.

S/Res/1427

July 29

15(US)–0–0

Commends and strongly supports the sustained efforts of the Secretary–General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary–General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement; regrets the lack of progress on the initiation of political status negotiations based on the Basic Principles document and letter; deeply regrets, in particular, the repeated refusal of the Abkhaz side to agree to a discussion on the substance of this document; condemns any violations of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement of May 4, 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces. Stresses the urgent need for progress on the question of the refugees and internally displaced persons, reaffirms also the inalienable right of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes. Calls on both parties publicly to dissociate themselves from militant rhetoric and demonstrations of support for military options and for the activities of illegal armed groups, and reminds the Georgian side in particular to uphold its commitment to put an end to the activities of illegal armed groups; calls, once again, on the parties to take all necessary steps to identify and bring to justice those responsible for the shooting down of a UNOMIG (UN Mission

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of Observers in Georgia) helicopter on October 8, 2001; decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on January 31, 2003.

The United States supported this further six-month extension of UNOMIG's mandate. At the same time, it joined other Council members in expressing regret over the lack of progress on political status negotiations based on the Basic Principles document. The United States wanted to see rapid progress toward political negotiations to resolve the conflict over the region of Abkhazia as well as the return of displaced persons. It has also encouraged the parties of the Abkhazia conflict to accept the Basic Principles paper and enter into dialogue to resolve outstanding issues on the basis of this paper.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

S/Res/1422

July 12

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: requests, consistent with the provisions of Article 16 of the Rome Statute, that the International Criminal Court (ICC), if a case arises involving current or former officials or personnel from a contributing state not a party to the Rome Statute over acts or omissions relating to a UN-established or authorized operation, shall, for a twelve-month period starting July 1, 2002, not commence or proceed with investigation or prosecution of any such case, unless the Security Council decides otherwise; expresses the intention to renew the request in paragraph one under the same conditions each July 1 for further twelve-month periods for as long as may be necessary.

The Rome Statute of the ICC came into effect on July 1, 2002, thus commencing the ICC's jurisdiction on that date. The United States, which is not a party to the ICC, had expressed concern in the Security Council regarding the Court's jurisdiction over peacekeepers from non-ICC party states serving in UN-established or UN-authorized missions. To address these concerns, the United States introduced this resolution, which defers any actions by the ICC against U.S. personnel for one year. This resolution enabled the United States to deploy peacekeepers in overseas operations, while protecting them against the threat of politically-motivated prosecution by an international judicial body whose jurisdiction the United States does not accept. The United States also began negotiating a global network of bilateral agreements with other states, so-called "Article 98" agreements, under which U.S. citizens would not be handed over to the ICC. These agreements would permanently cover not only U.S. forces deployed in peacekeeping but all U.S. forces overseas, both during and after their military service.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

S/Res/1411

May 17

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to amend article 12 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and to replace that article with the provisions set out in annex I to this resolution; decides also to amend article 11 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and to replace that article with the provisions set out in annex 11 to this resolution [provisions based on language in Article 3 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice].

Annex I, Article 12 states that a person who, for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the ICTY, could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the state in which that person ordinarily exercises civil and political rights. Annex II, Article 11 states that a person who, for the purposes of membership of the Chambers of the ICTR, could be regarded as a national of more than one state shall be deemed to be a national of the state in which that person ordinarily exercises civil and political rights.

The Security Council created the ICTY (1993) and the ICTR (1994) to prosecute those accused of genocide, crimes against humanity, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. This resolution, which amended the Criminal Tribunals' statutes to clarify dual nationality questions, was adopted as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

S/Res/1431

August 14

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR); requests the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the election as soon as possible of 18 ad litem judges in accordance with Article 12 ter of the Statute of the ICTR and for the timely provision to the ICTR of personnel and facilities, in particular, for the ad litem judges and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard.

The United States supported this resolution establishing a pool of ad litem (temporary) judges for the ICTR to expedite the conclusion of its work.

S/Res/1449

December 13

15(US)–0–0

Recalling its Resolutions 955 (1994) of November 8, 1994, 1165 (1998) of April 30, 1998, 1329 (2000) of November 30, 2000, 1411 (2002) of May 17,

2002, and 1431 (2002) of August 14, 2002, having considered the nominations for permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) received by the Secretary-General, forwards the names of nominated judges for the ICTR to the General Assembly.

IRAQ

S/Res/1409

May 14

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) [which established the Oil–For–Food Program], and the other provisions of this present resolution, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning on May 30, 2002; decides to adopt the revised Goods Review List (GRL) and revised procedures for its application for implementation beginning on May 30, 2002 as a basis for the humanitarian program in Iraq as referred to in Resolution 986 (1995) and other relevant resolutions. Excepted provisions include those contained in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12 of Resolution 986, and paragraphs 2, 3, and 5 to 13 of Resolution 1360 (2001) [a technical resolution which continued the Oil–For–Food Program], and subject to paragraph 15 of Resolution 1284 (1999) [a resolution which established the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and laid out a reinforced system of verification and monitoring to address unresolved disarmament issues].

Authorizes states, beginning on May 30, 2002, to permit the sale or supply of any commodities or products other than commodities or products referred to in paragraph 24 of Resolution 687 (1991) [the Iraqi ceasefire resolution, which mandated continuance of a full embargo on Iraq] as it relates to military commodities and products, or military–related commodities or products covered by the GRL pursuant to paragraph 24 of Resolution 687 (1991) whose sale or supply to Iraq has not been approved by the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 661 (1990); decides that, beginning on May 30, 2002, the funds in the escrow account established pursuant to paragraph seven of Resolution 986 (1995) may also be used to finance the sale or supply to Iraq of those commodities or products that are authorized for sale or supply to Iraq under paragraph three in this resolution, provided that the conditions of paragraph eight (a) of Resolution 986 (1995) are met.

In Resolution 1382 (2001), the Security Council committed itself to reforming UN sanctions on Iraq. The Council’s first step was to adopt the GRL and its procedures for implementation before the end of that current phase of the Oil–For–Food Program on May 30, 2002. The United States was a lead supporter and cosponsor, along with the rest of the permanent five members, of this resolution. The Council adopted a revised GRL of potentially dual–use (militarily useful) goods and commodities and related implementing proce-

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dures, to enter into effect on May 30, 2002. From that date onward, states were authorized to sell or supply any goods not on the GRL under a fast-track procedure; meanwhile, the Council conducted regular reviews of the List. Resolution 1409 had three critical elements: it made clear that there was no change in the arms prohibitions on providing to Iraq weapons or the means to produce them and focuses UN controls on items Iraq could use to rearm; it effectively lifted UN controls on purely civilian goods purchased through the Oil-For-Food Program; it reaffirmed the responsibility of all states to fully enforce UN Security Council resolutions. The United States saw this resolution as the centerpiece of a critical UN effort to prevent Iraq from obtaining items that could be used in illicit weapons programs, while at the same time providing for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

S/Res/1441

November 8

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including Resolution 687 (1991); decides to afford Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations and accordingly decides to set up an enhanced inspections regime; decides that, in order to begin to comply with its disarmament obligations, in addition to submitting the required biannual declarations, the Government of Iraq shall provide to the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Council, not later than 30 days from the date of this resolution, a currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programs to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems; decides that false statements or omissions in the declarations submitted by Iraq pursuant to this resolution and failure by Iraq at any time to comply with, and cooperate fully in the implementation of, this resolution shall constitute a further material breach of Iraq's obligations and will be reported to the Council for assessment in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 in this resolution.

Decides that Iraq shall provide UNMOVIC and the IAEA immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all, including underground, areas, facilities, buildings, equipment, records, and means of transport which they wish to inspect, as well as immediate, unimpeded, unrestricted, and private access to all officials and other persons whom UNMOVIC or the IAEA wish to interview in the mode or location of UNMOVIC's or the IAEA's choice pursuant to any aspect of their mandates; instructs UNMOVIC and requests the IAEA to resume inspections no later than 45 days following adoption of this resolution and to update the Council 60 days thereafter; decides further that, in view of the prolonged interruption by Iraq of the presence of UNMOVIC and the IAEA, to establish revised or additional authorities, which shall be binding upon Iraq, to facilitate their work in Iraq; demands

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further that Iraq cooperate immediately, unconditionally, and actively with UNMOVIC and the IAEA; requests all member states to give full support to UNMOVIC and the IAEA in the discharge of their mandates; directs the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director-General of the IAEA to report immediately to the Council any interference by Iraq with inspection activities, as well as any failure by Iraq to comply with its disarmament obligations; decides to convene immediately to consider the situation and the need for full compliance in order to secure international peace and security; recalls that the Council has repeatedly warned Iraq that it will face serious consequences as a result of its continued violations of its obligations.

The United States was the sponsor of this resolution because it advanced U.S. national security interests by rallying international support for a renewed effort to end the threat posed by Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Adopted unanimously, it declared Iraq in material breach of its disarmament obligations under a series of resolutions dating back 12 years, including Resolution 687 (the Gulf War ceasefire), and gave the Iraqi regime a last chance to come into compliance or face serious consequences. The resolution required Iraq to provide a complete declaration of its weapons of mass destruction and related programs and to cooperate immediately, actively, and unconditionally with weapons inspectors from UNMOVIC and the IAEA to verify full compliance. It established an enhanced inspection regime and gave the inspection agencies a new, powerful mandate. However, it also made clear that the onus was on Iraq to declare its weapons and disarm. The United States stood behind this resolution's simple message to Iraq—it could no longer defy the international community. President Bush delivered this message to the United Nations in his speech to the General Assembly on September 12.

S/Res/1443 November 25 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to extend the provisions of Resolution 1409 (2002) [on the Oil-For-Food Program] until December 4, 2002.

The United States favored this short, nine-day extension of the Oil-For-Food Program, which allowed Council members additional time to work out technical details in updating the Goods Review List (GRL). When the Council adopted the GRL in Resolution 1409 (May 2002), it stipulated that a review of the GRL take place to consider necessary adjustments prior to the end of the 180-day period covered by that resolution. The United States opposed a routine six-month extension at this point because the required review had not yet taken place and a routine six-month rollover of the Oil-For-Food Program would have delayed GRL improvements.

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S/Res/1447

December 4

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) and the other provisions of this present resolution shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning on December 5, 2002; decides to consider necessary adjustments to the Goods Review List (GRL) and the procedures for its implementation, for adoption no later than 30 days from the adoption of this resolution and thereafter to conduct regular, thorough reviews. Exceptions are contained in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12 of Resolution 986, and paragraphs 2, 3, and 6 to 13 of Resolution 1360 (2001) and subject to paragraph 15 of Resolution 1284 (1999)

Requests the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive report to the Council, at least one week prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of UN personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs; requests the Secretary-General to submit an assessment report on the implementation of the GRL and its procedures 14 days before the end of the 180-day period and to include in the report recommendations for any necessary revision of the GRL its provisions.

The United States joined Council members in extending the Oil-For-Food Program for 180 days, while providing for a review of the GRL within 30 days. The United States welcomed the fact that the Council was in agreement on the importance of making adjustments to the GRL quickly and of conducting regular, thorough reviews of the GRL following the first 30-day review. The resolution ensured that Iraq's humanitarian needs were met by preserving the Oil-For-Food Program's continuity, while mandating a swift review of the GRL to prevent Iraq from exploiting loopholes or omissions in the list for proscribed, military purposes.

S/Res/1454

December 30

13(US)–0–2

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: approves adjustments to the Goods Review List (GRL) and the revised procedures for implementation of the GRL as a basis for the humanitarian program in Iraq as referred to in Resolution 986 (1995) and other relevant resolutions; decides to conduct a thorough review of the GRL and the procedures for its implementation both 90 days after commencement of the period as defined in paragraph one of Resolution 1447 (2002) and prior to the end of the 180-day period so defined and thereafter to conduct regular, thorough reviews, and, in this connection, requests the Committee established by Resolution 661 (1990) to review the GRL and the procedures for its implementation as part of its regular agenda and recommend to the Security Council necessary additions to, and/or deletions from, the GRL and procedures.

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The United States, the United Kingdom, and Bulgaria cosponsored the resolution; Russia and Syria abstained. The resolution revised the GRL to further streamline UN oversight of the export to Iraq of purely civilian goods while maintaining critical controls on militarily useful items. The resolution mandated some procedural changes, clarifying the role of the UN Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in evaluating contracts for exports to Iraq. It also heightened scrutiny over exports of a discrete set of goods that could support the Iraqi military and facilitate the development and use of weapons of mass destruction. The United States, in urging adoption of this resolution, stressed that the GRL is not a denial list and that the revisions were aimed at enhancing confidence in the accuracy and effectiveness of controls on dual-use items, not denying goods to the Iraqi people.

LIBERIA

S/Res/1395 February 27 15(US)–0–0

Takes note of the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia dated October 26, 2001, submitted pursuant to paragraph 19 of Resolution 1343 (2001) [a resolution which terminated the 1992 arms embargo while imposing additional sanctions]; decides meanwhile to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 19 of Resolution 1343 for a further period of five weeks commencing no later than March 11, 2002; requests the Panel to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states in order to investigate and compile a brief, independent audit of the Government of Liberia's compliance.

In 2001, the Security Council imposed sanctions on the Government of Liberia for supporting Revolutionary United Front guerrillas in neighboring Sierra Leone and exacerbating regional turmoil. The sanctions for the first time imposed a total ban on the import of all rough-cut diamonds from Liberia and a travel ban on senior Liberian government officials. The Council also established a Panel of Experts to investigate violations of sanctions imposed on Liberia. The present resolution, which the United States supported, re-established the Panel for a further period of five weeks commencing no later than March 11, 2002 and requested that it conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states.

S/Res/1408 May 6 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the Government of Liberia has not complied fully with the demands in paragraphs two (a) to (d) of Resolution 1343 (2001) [a resolution which terminated the 1992 arms

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embargo while imposing additional sanctions, including a ban on diamond imports from Liberia and a ban on travel by senior Liberian Government officials]; decides that the measures imposed by paragraphs five to seven of Resolution 1343 (2001) shall remain in force for a further period of 12 months from May 7, 2002. Reiterates its call upon the Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, bearing in mind the plans for the international certification scheme under the Kimberley Process. Calls upon the Government of Liberia to take urgent steps, including through the establishment of transparent and internationally verifiable audit regimes, to ensure that revenue derived by the Government of Liberia from the Liberia Shipping Registry and the Liberian timber industry is used for legitimate social, humanitarian, and development purposes.

Requests the Secretary-General to establish, within three months from the date of adoption of this resolution, for a period of three months, a Panel of Experts to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighboring states, in order to investigate and compile a report on the Government of Liberia's compliance with the demands referred to in paragraph one of this resolution, on the potential economic, humanitarian, and social impact on the Liberian population of the measures referred to in paragraph five of this resolution, and on any violations of the measures referred to in paragraph five of this resolution, including any involving rebel movements, and to report to the Council through the Committee no later than October 7, 2002 with observations and recommendations.

Demands that all states in the region cease military support for armed groups in neighboring countries, take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighboring countries; calls upon all states to take appropriate measures to ensure that individuals and companies in their jurisdiction act in conformity with UN embargoes, in particular those established by Resolutions 1171 (1998), 1306 (2000), and 1343 (2001), and to take the necessary judicial and administrative action to end any illegal activities; requests all states, in particular arms exporting countries, to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in small arms and light weapons transactions to prevent illegal diversion and re-export.

This resolution, adopted as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors, extended sanctions on Liberia for an additional year. The sanctions included an arms embargo, a ban on diamond exports, and travel restrictions for senior Liberian officials and their supporters. In addition, the United Nations called upon the Liberian Government to take steps to ensure that shipping registry and timber industry revenues be used for legitimate social, humanitarian, and development purposes and to report progress and results of such audits by August 6, 2002.

MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1391

January 28

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the present mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), as recommended by the Secretary-General, for a further period of six months, until July 31, 2002; requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement the reconfiguration of UNIFIL as outlined in his recent report and in accordance with the letter of the President of the Security Council of May 18, 2001, in the light of developments on the ground and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; calls on the Government of Lebanon to continue to take steps to ensure the return of its effective authority throughout the south, including the deployment of Lebanese armed forces. Reiterates its call on the parties to continue to fulfill the commitments they have given to respect fully the withdrawal line identified by the United Nations, as set out in the Secretary-General's report of June 16, 2000, to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL; condemns all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the serious breaches in the air, sea, and land violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations and to respect the safety of UNIFIL personnel.

UNIFIL was established by Security Council Resolution 425 in 1978 in response to an Israeli operation in southern Lebanon which, in turn, had followed a Palestinian Liberation Organization attack in Israel. UNIFIL's mandate is renewed periodically by a Security Council resolution. The United States agreed fully with this resolution.

S/Res/1397

March 12

14(US)-0-1

Demands immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction; calls upon the Israeli and Palestinian sides and their leaders to cooperate in the implementation of the Tenet work plan and Mitchell Report recommendations with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement; expresses support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and others to assist the parties to halt the violence and to resume the peace process.

Early March 2002 saw a sharp increase in violence and casualties in the Middle East. A spate of Palestinian suicide bombers in Israel prompted intensified Israeli military actions in pursuit of armed Palestinians. In response to the escalation of violence, the United States, for the first time in over 25 years, sponsored a resolution on the Israel-Palestine issue. The move reflected deep U.S. concern about the situation and its belief that a resolution calling for a

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cessation of the violence and focusing on the need for the parties to implement the Tenet work plan and the Mitchell Report recommendations would be timely and constructive. The United States introduced its draft resolution as a counter-proposal to an Arab Group draft. The United States agreed to add language affirming “a vision of two states, Israel and Palestine,” living “side-by-side within secure and recognized borders.” The language echoed statements made by the President and Secretary of State. Syria abstained.

S/Res/1402

March 30

14(US)–0–0

[Syria was absent.]

Expresses grave concern about the recent suicide bombings in Israel and the military attack against the Palestinian Authority headquarters. Calls upon both parties to move immediately to a meaningful ceasefire; calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah; and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with U.S. Special Envoy Anthony Zinni and others to implement the Tenet security work plan as a first step towards implementation of the Mitchell Committee recommendations, with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement. Reiterates its demand in Resolution 1397 of March 12, 2002 for an immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement, and destruction; expresses support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and the special envoys to the Middle East to assist the parties to halt the violence and to resume the peace process.

On March 27, 2002, a suicide bomber killed 29 Israelis at a Passover seder. Within days, Israeli troops made a major incursion into Palestinian territory, including surrounding Yassir Arafat’s presidential compound in Ramallah. In response, a draft resolution was circulated, supported by Syria but unacceptable to the United States. Another draft, offered by Norway, which expressed grave concern at the suicide bombings in Israel and the military attack against the Palestinian Authority headquarters, gained acceptance, including by the United States.

S/Res/1403

April 4

15(US)–0–0

Demands the implementation of Resolution 1402 (2002) without delay; welcomes the mission of the U.S. Secretary of State to the region, as well as efforts by others, in particular the special envoys from the United States, the Russian Federation, the European Union, and the UN Special Coordinator, to bring about a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace to the Middle East.

This resolution was the third of three resolutions over a four-week period to address the escalation of violence in the Middle East and to set out the Council’s view of what steps needed to be taken. Resolution 1397 and its fol-

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low-up resolutions, 1402 and 1403, contained comprehensive calls to action on the political, humanitarian, and military aspects of the current crisis. The United States welcomed the Council's positive endorsement of Secretary Powell's impending mission to the Middle East.

S/Res/1405 April 19 15(US)–0–0

Emphasizes the urgency of access of medical and humanitarian organizations to the Palestinian civilian population; welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to develop accurate information regarding recent events in the Jenin refugee camp through a fact-finding team and requests him to keep the Security Council informed.

The Security Council adopted this resolution, which the United States supported, in response to conflict in Jenin.

S/Res/1415 May 30 15(US)–0–0

Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its Resolution 338 (1973) of October 22, 1973; decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for a period of seven months, that is, until December 31, 2002; requests the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Resolution 338.

The United States supported this routine extension of UNDOF.

S/Res/1428 July 30 15(US)–0–0

Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) of July 12, 2002 [which was sharply critical of Hizbollah attacks against Israelis and UN personnel]; decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL, as recommended by the Secretary-General, for a further period of six months, until January 31, 2003; calls on the parties to ensure UNIFIL is accorded full freedom of movement in the discharge of its mandate; requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to implement the reconfiguration of UNIFIL. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; reiterates its call on the parties to continue to fulfill the commitments they have given to respect fully the withdrawal line identified by the United Nations. Condemns all acts of violence, expresses great concern about the serious breaches and the air, sea, and land violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to these violations and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of the UNIFIL and other UN personnel; stresses the importance of, and the need

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to achieve, a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967 and Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973.

The United States joined consensus on this resolution, which extended UNIFIL's mandate through the end of January 2003. The deadline for the draw-down to 2,000 peacekeepers moved from mid-2002 to the end of the year, as a result of an April-May upsurge in violence in Israel and along the Israeli/Lebanese border. The United States supported this resolution because it believed the UN presence continued to contribute to stability along the Israeli/Lebanese border.

S/Res/1435 September 23 14-0-1(US)

Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement, and destruction; demands that Israel immediately cease measures in and around Ramallah, including the destruction of Palestinian civilian and security infrastructure; demands also the expeditious withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian cities towards the return to the positions held prior to September 2000. Calls on the Palestinian Authority to meet its expressed commitment to ensure that those responsible for terrorist acts are brought to justice by it; expresses its full support for the efforts of the Quartet and calls upon the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and all states in the region to cooperate with these efforts and recognizes in this context the continuing importance of the initiative endorsed at the Arab League Beirut Summit.

On September 19, 2002, Israeli troops again surrounded the Ramallah headquarters of Yassir Arafat, President of the Palestinian Authority. Israel took this action following suicide bombing incidents in Israel on September 18 and 19. In response, both Syria and the United States introduced draft resolutions. The U.S. draft contained strong language about terrorism. Ultimately, another draft arose which was adopted as this resolution. The United States abstained because this resolution failed to explicitly condemn the terrorist groups—and those who provide them with political cover, support, and safe haven—that perpetuate conflict in the Middle East.

S/Res/1451 December 17 15(US)-0-0

Calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973; decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for a period of six months, that is, until June 30, 2003; requests the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement Resolution 338.

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The United States supported this further six-month extension of UNDOF.

Not Adopted December 20 12-1(US)-2

Condemns the destruction of a food warehouse and killings of several UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) employees by the Israeli “occupying forces” in Beit Lahiya in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; demands that Israel, the “occupying Power,” comply fully with its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of August 12, 1949, and refrain from the excessive and disproportionate use of force in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council on any developments in this regard.

The United States vetoed this draft resolution because it felt that the proposed resolution was more intent on condemning Israeli occupation than on ensuring the safety of UN personnel. The United States stated that a resolution adopted by the Council on this subject should urge action by all concerned that would minimize the threats to UN personnel and UN facilities. Both Bulgaria and Cameroon abstained.

SIERRA LEONE

S/Res/1389 January 16 15(US)-0-0

Decides that, further to paragraph eight (i) of Resolution 1270 (1999) [a resolution which established the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)] of October 22, 1999, in order to facilitate the smooth holding of elections, UNAMSIL shall undertake election-related tasks within the parameters set out in the Secretary-General’s report of December 13, 2001; welcomes the interim establishment of an electoral component in UNAMSIL aimed at strengthening UNAMSIL’s contribution to facilitating, in particular, the coordination of electoral activities between the National Electoral Commission, the Government of Sierra Leone, and other national and international stakeholders; underlines the responsibility of the Government of Sierra Leone and the National Electoral Commission for the holding of free and fair elections and encourages the international community to provide generous support and assistance to that end.

Reiterates its authorization to UNAMSIL, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to take the necessary action to fulfill the tasks set out in this resolution, and reaffirms that UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone, including the Sierra Leone Police; authorizes the increase in the UN civilian police proposed by the Secretary-General, and

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endorses the Secretary-General's recommendation that the UN civilian police should perform the following tasks: (a) to advise and support the Sierra Leone Police in carrying out their election-related responsibilities; and (b) to assist the Sierra Leone Police to devise and implement an electoral training program for their personnel.

The United States supported this resolution, which expanded the responsibilities of UNAMSIL to include undertaking election-related tasks in order to help establish conditions for the holding of free and fair elections in Sierra Leone. The UN Mission was established by Resolution 1270 in 1999 to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order, and progressively stabilize the country. The UN Mission was also to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program.

S/Res/1400

March 28

15(US)–0–0

Decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) shall be extended for a period of six months from March 30, 2002; welcomes the military concept of operations for UNAMSIL outlined in the Secretary-General's report of March 14, 2002. Encourages the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) to strengthen their efforts towards full implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Abuja on November 10, 2000 and reaffirmed at the meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the Government of Sierra Leone, and the RUF at Abuja on May 2, 2001; welcomes the formal completion of the disarmament process. Emphasizes that the development of the administrative capacities of the Government of Sierra Leone is essential to sustainable peace and development and to the holding of free and fair elections, and therefore urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of UNAMSIL, to accelerate the restoration of civil authority and public services throughout the country, in particular in the diamond mining areas, including the deployment of key government personnel and police and the deployment of the Sierra Leone Army on border security tasks. Welcomes the signature on January 16, 2002 of the Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Expresses its serious concern at the violence, particularly sexual violence, suffered by women and children during the conflict in Sierra Leone, and emphasizes the importance of addressing these issues effectively; expresses its serious concern at the evidence UNAMSIL has found of human rights abuses and breaches of humanitarian law, encourages UNAMSIL to continue its work and in this context requests the Secretary-General to provide a further assessment in his September report, particularly regarding the situation of women and children who have suffered during the conflict; expresses its serious con-

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cern at allegations that some UN personnel may have been involved in sexual abuse of women and children in camps for refugees and internally displaced people in the region and supports the Secretary-General's policy of zero tolerance for such abuse; encourages the continued support of UNAMSIL, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, for returning refugees and displaced persons, and urges all stakeholders to continue to cooperate to this end to fulfill their commitments under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement.

The United States supported this six-month extension of UNAMSIL's mandate and joined in recognizing the importance of efforts to promote political dialogue and national reconciliation and to extend the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone throughout the entire country. It further welcomed the agreement to establish a Special Court for Sierra Leone, while also expressing concern about violence against women and children during the conflict.

S/Res/1436

September 24 15(US)-0-0

Decides that the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) shall be extended for a period of six months from September 30, 2002; urges UNAMSIL to complete a reduction of troops by 4,500 within eight months. Expresses concern at the continuing financial shortfall in the multi-donor Trust Fund for the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to seek actively the urgently needed additional resources for reintegration; urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of donors and of UNAMSIL to accelerate the consolidation of civil authority and public services throughout the country, and to strengthen the operational effectiveness of the security sector. Notes the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone towards effective control of the diamond mining areas, expresses concern about the continuing volatility there, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to set out and implement urgently a policy to regulate and control diamond mining activities. Reiterates its strong support for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, welcomes the start of the Court's operations, and encourages donors to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Special Court; welcomes progress made in establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and urges donors to commit funds to its revised budget.

Welcomes the Secretary-General's commitment to finding a solution to the conflict in Liberia so as to build peace in the sub-region, including through the establishment of a contact group, and demands that the armed forces of Liberia and any armed groups refrain from illegal incursions into the territory of Sierra Leone. Encourages the Government of Sierra Leone to pay special attention to the needs of women and children affected by the war; welcomes the steps taken by UNAMSIL to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children. Encourages the continued support of UNAMSIL for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, and urges all stakeholders

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to continue to cooperate to this end to fulfill their commitments under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement of November 10, 2000.

The United States again joined the consensus in extending UNAMSIL's mandate for six months, with a reduction in the authorized troop level. It also joined in urging the Sierra Leone Government to accelerate the consolidation of civil authority and public services, while welcoming the start of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and progress made in establishing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

S/Res/1446 December 4 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: welcomes the latest report of the Government of Sierra Leone entitled the Fourth Review of the Certificate of Origin Scheme of July 25, 2002, including its assessment that the Scheme is helping to curb the illicit trade in diamonds from Sierra Leone; decides that the measures imposed by paragraph one of Resolution 1306 (2000) [a resolution which prohibited the import of all rough-cut diamonds from Sierra Leone] shall remain in force for a new period of six months from December 5, 2002, except that, pursuant to paragraph five of Resolution 1306 (2000), rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone under the Certificate of Origin regime shall continue to be exempt from these measures, and affirms that at the end of this period it will review the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond-producing areas, in order to decide whether to extend these measures for a further period and, if necessary, to modify them or adopt further measures.

The United States supported this resolution, which extended the prohibition on the import of rough-cut diamonds from Sierra Leone agreed to in Resolution 1306 (2000). This extension reflected the Council's ongoing concern about the link between illicit trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and the potential for resumption of the conflict by Revolutionary United Front rebels. The United States also continued to support the Certificate of Origin regime, designed to prevent the use of illicit trade in diamonds from fueling conflict.

SOMALIA

S/Res/1407 May 3 15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: requests the Secretary-General to establish, in preparation for a Panel of Experts, a team of experts consisting of two members for a period of 30 days, to provide the Committee with an action plan detailing the resources and expertise that the Panel of Experts will require to be able to generate independent information on violations and for improving the enforcement of the weapon and military equipment embargo

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established by paragraph five of Resolution 733 (1992); calls on all states and the Transitional National Government and local authorities in Somalia to cooperate fully with the Chairman of the Committee and the team of experts in their quests for information in accordance with this resolution; urges all other individuals and entities contacted by the Chairman of the Committee or the team of experts to cooperate fully by providing relevant information and facilitating their investigations. Requests the Secretary-General to work actively through technical assistance and cooperation with the Transitional National Government, local authorities, and traditional civil and religious leaders to enhance the administrative and judicial capacities throughout Somalia to contribute to the monitoring and enforcement of the arms embargo, in accordance with the statement of its President of March 28, 2002, and invites all humanitarian and developmental actors to promote and reinforce this objective.

In Resolution 733 (1992), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on Somalia. On March 28, 2002, the Council adopted a Presidential Statement that noted with serious concern the continued flow of weapons and ammunition to Somalia. Demonstrating further concern, the Council adopted the present resolution as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

S/Res/1425

July 22

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: stresses that the arms embargo on Somalia prohibits financing of all acquisitions and deliveries of weapons and military equipment; decides that the arms embargo prohibits the direct or indirect supply to Somalia of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities; requests the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the committee established by Resolution 751 (1992) of April 24, 1992, a Panel of Experts in order to generate independent information on violations of the arms embargo and as a step towards giving effect to and strengthening the embargo.

The Panel's mandate included investigating violations of the embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air, and sea, in particular by pursuing any sources of information related to violations, including sources of information from relevant states, intergovernmental organizations, international law enforcement bodies, nongovernmental organizations, and financial institutions and intermediaries. This resolution was adopted as a Presidential text, meaning all members, including the United States, acted as cosponsors.

SWITZERLAND

S/Res/1426

July 24

Adopted Without Vote

Having examined the application of the Swiss Confederation for admission to the United Nations, recommends to the General Assembly that the Swiss Confederation be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

After decades of observer status, the Swiss Confederation applied to become a member state of the United Nations. On September 10, 2002, the General Assembly voted to make the Swiss Confederation the 190th member state. The United States welcomed Swiss voters' decision to join the United Nations and believed the Swiss entry would strengthen the body, especially since Switzerland has long been a champion of the values upon which the United Nations was founded, as well as a practical contributor to UN activities, including hosting the UN Office in Geneva.

TERRORISM (other than the Middle East)

S/Res/1390

January 16

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to continue the measures imposed by paragraph eight (c) of Resolution 1333 (2000) and takes note of the continued application of the measures imposed by paragraph four (b) of Resolution 1267 (1999), and decides to terminate the measures imposed in paragraph four (a) of Resolution 1267 (1999). Decides that all states shall take the following measures with respect to Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) to be updated regularly by the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999): (a) freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities; (b) prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of these individuals; and (c) prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, and transfer to these individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities of arms and related materiel, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities.

Recalls the obligation placed upon all member states to implement in full Resolution 1373 (2001) [which required all UN members to take steps—legal, financial, diplomatic, and other—to combat terrorism and to report on their progress], including with regard to any member of the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, and any individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with the Taliban and the Al-Qaida organization, who have participated in the financing, planning, facilitating, and preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts; requests all states to report to the

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Committee, no later than 90 days from January 16 and thereafter according to a timetable proposed by the Committee, on the steps they have taken to implement the measures referred to in this resolution; urges all states to take immediate steps to enforce and strengthen through legislative enactments or administrative measures to prevent and punish violations of the measures referred to in paragraph two in this resolution, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures. Asks the Secretary-General to assign the Monitoring Group established pursuant to Resolution 1363 (2001) [which called for a monitoring mechanism to assist UN members in enforcing an arms embargo and other sanctions against the Taliban and freezing Al-Qaida financial assets] to monitor, for a period of 12 months, the implementation of the measures referred to in this resolution.

This resolution continued the financial sanctions on Usama bin Laden and Al-Qaida mandated by Resolution 1333, which would have expired January 19, and took note of the financial sanctions on the Taliban set out in Resolution 1267 that were set for an indefinite period. Resolution 1390 added new provisions, such as a worldwide travel ban and arms embargo on Al-Qaida, while dropping references to the territory of Afghanistan since it was no longer under Taliban control. Adopted the day after Resolution 1388 (which terminated sanctions on Ariana Airlines) was adopted, this resolution provided that the other sanctions in Resolution 1267 be monitored for a period of 12 months and requested the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Monitoring Group to report further improvements.

S/Res/1438

October 14

15(US)-0-0

Condemns in the strongest terms the bomb attacks in Bali, Indonesia, on October 12, 2002 in which so many lives were claimed and people injured, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security; urges all states, in accordance with their obligations under Resolution 1373 (2001), to work together urgently and to cooperate with and provide support and assistance, as appropriate, to the Indonesian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these terrorist attacks; expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the UN Charter. Expresses its deepest sympathy and condolences to the Government and people of Indonesia and to the victims of the bomb attacks and their families.

The United States supported this resolution, which condemned this terrorist act in which a car bomb exploded near a night club on the resort island of Bali.

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S/Res/1440

October 24

15(US)–0–0

Condemns in the strongest terms the heinous act of taking hostages in Moscow, the Russian Federation, on October 23, 2002, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security; demands immediate and unconditional release of all hostages of this terrorist act; urges all states, in accordance with their obligations under Resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate with the Russian authorities in their efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of this terrorist attack; expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the UN Charter. Expresses the deepest sympathy and condolences to the people and the Government of the Russian Federation and to the victims of the terrorist attack and their families.

The United States supported this resolution, which condemned as a terrorist act the seizure by armed Chechens of a Moscow theater in which they took hostage more than 700 audience members.

S/Res/1450

December 13

14(US)–1–0

Condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist bomb attack at the Paradise Hotel, in Kikambala, Kenya, and the attempted missile attack on Arkia Israeli Airlines flight 582 departing Mombasa, Kenya, on November 28, 2002, as well as other recent terrorist acts in various countries, and regards such acts, like any act of international terrorism, as a threat to international peace and security; urges all states, in accordance with their obligations under Resolution 1373 (2001), to cooperate in efforts to find and bring to justice the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these terrorist attacks; expresses its reinforced determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the UN Charter. Expresses the deepest sympathy and condolences to the people and the Governments of Kenya and Israel and to the victims of the terrorist attack and their families.

The United States supported this resolution, which condemned this terrorist act in which suicide bombers killed 16 people at an Israeli-owned hotel near Mombasa and targeted an Israeli chartered civilian aircraft. Syria voted against this resolution.

S/Res/1452

December 20

15(US)–0–0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of paragraph four (b) of Resolution 1267 (1999), and paragraphs one and two (a) of Resolution 1390 (2002), do not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by the relevant state(s) to be: (a) necessary for basic expenses or exclusively for payment of reasonable pro-

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fessional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, after notification by the relevant state(s) to the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999) of the intention to authorize access to such funds, assets, or resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee; and (b) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant state(s) to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee.

Decides that all states may allow for the addition to accounts subject to provisions of paragraph four (b) of Resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraphs one and two (a) of Resolution 1390 (2002) of: (a) interest or other earnings due on those accounts, or (b) payments due under contracts, agreements, or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), or 1390 (2002), provided that any such interest, other earnings, and payments continue to be subject to those provisions.

This resolution, adopted unanimously, allowed UN member states to make limited exceptions to frozen assets in order to provide funds to those on the UN 1267 Sanction Committee list. These funds would be used to pay for basic necessities (food, rent, water) or for legal or other professional fees. The Committee maintains a list of individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, the Taliban, or Usama bin Laden that are subject to an asset freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo.

WESTERN SAHARA

S/Res/1394 February 27 15(US)-0-0

Decides, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of February 19, 2002, to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2002 and to consider actively the options described in his report; requests the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation before the end of the present mandate.

The Security Council established MINURSO in Resolution 690 (1991). Implementation of the Settlement Plan agreed to in 1988 by Morocco and the POLISARIO (Frente Popular para la Liberacion de Saguia el-Hamra y de Rio de Oro) has been stalemated for a number of years due to disagreements between the parties over voter eligibility in the referendum. In his report of February 19, 2002, the Secretary-General set out for the active consideration of the Security Council four options for a way forward on the Western Sahara issue: imposition of the Settlement Plan without the consent of the parties, a revised autonomy plan known as the Framework Agreement, partition of the

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territory, or withdrawal of MINURSO. The United States supported this resolution, which extended MINURSO's mandate in order to consider the Secretary-General's recommendations.

S/Res/1406 April 30 15(US)–0–0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until July 31, 2002 in order to consider further the report of the Secretary-General of February 19, 2002.

The United States supported this further extension of MINURSO.

S/Res/1429 July 30 15(US)–0–0

Continues to support strongly the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to find a political solution to this long-standing dispute [over Western Sahara], invites the Personal Envoy to pursue these efforts taking into account the concerns expressed by the parties and expresses its readiness to consider any approach which provides for self-determination that may be proposed by the Secretary-General and the Personal Envoy, consulting, as appropriate, others with relevant experience; calls upon all the parties and the states of the region to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy.

Calls upon the parties to collaborate with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the implementation of confidence-building measures, and urges the international community to provide generous support to UNHCR and the World Food Program in order to help them overcome the deteriorating food situation among the refugees; calls upon Morocco and the Polisario Front to continue to cooperate with the efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to resolve the problem of the fate of all those unaccounted for since the beginning of the conflict; welcomes the release of 101 Moroccan prisoners of war, and calls upon the Polisario Front to release without further delay all remaining prisoners of war in compliance with international humanitarian law; decides to extend the mandate of UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until January 31, 2003.

The United States endorsed this resolution in support of the efforts of James Baker III to find a political solution. After 11 years, Morocco and the Polisario Front had failed to reach agreement on implementing a referendum on independence as provided for in the 1988 Settlement Plan. Recognizing this impasse and given the parties' lack of agreement over options proposed by the Secretariat, including the Framework Agreement and partition of the territory, the Council invited the Personal Envoy to pursue any proposal that provided for self-determination. The United States was open to any approach recommended by Mr. Baker in consultation with the parties to the dispute. The reso-

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lution also highlighted important humanitarian issues, such as the need for the Polisario to release the remaining Moroccan prisoners of war without delay and for the parties to implement confidence-building measures.

VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 70 draft resolutions introduced in 2002. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or Abstained are indicated by the number in parentheses. The United States vetoed two draft resolutions, one on the Middle East and one on Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria abstained on both of these draft resolutions and Cameroon abstained on the Middle East draft resolution. Of the 68 resolutions adopted, 61 were by unanimous vote and two without a vote (by acclamation). The United States abstained on one resolution on the Middle East.

COUNTRY	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
United States	67	2*	1 (1435)
Bulgaria	68	0	2*
Cameroon	69	0	1*
China	70	0	0
Colombia	70	0	0
France	70	0	0
Guinea	70	0	0
Ireland	70	0	0
Mauritius	70	0	0
Mexico	70	0	0
Norway	70	0	0
Russia	69	0	1 (1454)
Singapore	70	0	0
Syria**	66	1 (1450)	2 (1397, 1454)
United Kingdom	70	0	0

*One draft resolution on the Middle East and one on Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria abstained on both of these draft resolutions and Cameroon abstained on the Middle East draft resolution.

**Syria was absent for the vote on Resolution 1402.

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In the following table, the 69 Security Council votes on which the United States voted Yes or No are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report (Sections III and IV). Voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Resolutions adopted without a vote are included as Yes votes. Council members are ranked by voting coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes. When the number of votes is the same, members are ranked alphabetically. Because abstentions reduce the number of identical votes, they lower the rank order of those countries that abstain. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

COUNTRY	IDENTICAL VOTES	OPPOSITE VOTES	ABSTEN- TIONS	VOTING COINCIDENCE
Bulgaria	67	0	2	100%
Cameroon	67	1	1	98.5%
China	67	2	0	97.1%
Colombia	67	2	0	97.1%
France	67	2	0	97.1%
Guinea	67	2	0	97.1%
Ireland	67	2	0	97.1%
Mauritius	67	2	0	97.1%
Mexico	67	2	0	97.1%
Norway	67	2	0	97.1%
Singapore	67	2	0	97.1%
United Kingdom	67	2	0	97.1%
Russia	66	2	1	97.1%
Syria	63	3	2	95.4%
Average	66.6	1.9	0.4	97.2%